

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1866. Claret Wine.

250 cases first quality Medec CLARET WINE, entitled to drawback, is just received and offered for sale on accommodating terms, by ISAIAH MANKIN, Who has also for sale, Prime Green Coffee, Entitled to drawback Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, Alogie Wine, Imperial, and TEA, Young H. son, Glauber Salts, Cider and white Wine-Vinegar, Bordeaux Prunes, Pickled Salmon, in small kegs, Mackerel, in Barrels, Richmond Tobacco, &c. &c. August 23 d6t

SLATE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR ROOFING HOUSES.

THE subscriber having lately purchased a SLATE QUARRY, will contract and deliver upon the shortest notice any quantity of that safe and very useful article, which, in the opinion of competent judges is thought superior to any hitherto discovered in the United States, and even preferable to the English patent slate so much admired of late years. The proprietor is so confident of its superiority that he only wishes comparison with any other slate. Samples of the middle size may be seen at the mayor's office, the different insurance offices, merchants' coffee house, Messrs. Van Wyck & Dorsey, and Chase's auction rooms, Brans and Bryden's taverns.

WM. CARMAN, No. 16, High-street. 2nd fl. August 25

A Negro Lad—for Sale. TO be sold, the time of a smart, active Negro LAD, about 18 years of age; he has between three and four years to serve; he has been brought up on a farm; is well acquainted with taking care of horses, and is a tolerable general waiter. Enquire of the Printer. Aug. 21. 19. c6t

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, will be exposed at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, A TWO STORY HOUSE at the north west corner of Bridge-street continued, and East-street, and the lot whereon the same is erected being the estate of Lewis Vovert, deceased. The lot fronts thirty five feet on Bridge-street, and is subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty-five dollars.—Terms of sale, cash one third, and the residue in 6 months. E. J. COALE, Adm'r. m&w2w August 18

Wants a Situation.

IN a retail store, or in any other genteel employment, a Young Man who can give satisfactory testimonials of his attention to business and desire to promote his employer's interest. A line addressed to J. C. and left at the office of the American will be attended to. August 25. d4t

Post-Office, Baltimore.

Letters for the British packet Princess Mary, for Falmouth, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 1st September. CHARLES BURRALL, N. B. The inland postage to New-York, must be paid on all letters for the packet. August 25. d7t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership of SMITH & STEENE is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those indebted to said firm will make payment to MATTHEW STEENE, who is fully authorized to receive the same, and all those to whom said firm are indebted will call on him for settlement. WM. H. SMITH, MATTHEW STEENE. THE subscriber requests all those indebted to the above concern to make immediate payment to him, as also those indebted to him on his own account, as longer indulgence cannot be given. MATTHEW STEENE, Who has for sale, 34 hds. Maryland TOBACCO. d6&2aw August 25

Thos. & Sam Hellingworth.

HAVE just received by the schooner John an Eloy, from Guadaloupe, for Sale, 70 hds. Clayed SUGAR, 25 hds. Muscovado do. August 9. c612*

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, by order of the orphan's court, on account of the estate of James Somerville, deceased, at his late dwelling, on terms that will be made known at the time of sale, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Side-Boards, Dining and Tea-Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Carpets, &c. &c. with a variety of KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also, 10 shares Chesapeake Insurance Stock, 1 do. United States Bank do. 2 do. Maryland do. do. 1 do. Water do. do. 1 do. in the Baltimore Library Company, 1 do. in the Baltimore Dancing Assembly, and immediately after the above, will be sold, on Smith's wharf, 1 six-inch Cable, 1 Wheat Fan. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers. August 26

For Sale—cheap.

A SECOND-HAND STAGE and HARNESS complete, with a pair of HORSES—Apply at No. 17, North-street, Old-Town, to DANIEL STIVER & SONS. August 21. d4t

BALTIMORE Medical Warehouse, No. 102, Baltimore-street, nearly opposite South-street.

JAMES HANNA RESPECTFULLY informs the Merchants, Traders, and Inhabitants of Baltimore, its vicinity and adjacent and extensive country, that he has been induced by the recommendation of his friends, to open a store for carrying on the DRUG BUSINESS at the above place, where he solicits a share of that patronage for which the inhabitants of Baltimore, are so distinguished, assuring them he has made such arrangements in the different cities of the union, with advantages of the European market, as will enable him to execute all orders committed to his charge, in a manner which he flatters himself will be beneficial to his customers and recommendatory to himself—he has received 123 packages of

Drugs and Medicines,

Of which the following comprise a part: his terms will be as accommodating as any in the city, and the articles warranted as good if not superior. Aqua Fortis Duplx. Spts. Nitre Fort Spts. Salis Oil Vitriol Alum Anatto in rolls do Spanish in rolls Copperas Gum Opium Turkey Gum Camphor refined Gum Kino Gum Shell Lac Gum Asphaltum Gum Scammony Yellow Bark in powder Red Bark in do. Jallap in do. Jallap in root Rhubarb in powder Do. in root Sassaaparilla Spermacetic Magnesia in small sq Do. in lump Do. in powder Do. calcin'd Arrow Root Starch Tapioca Bowenes patent Sago in canisters Sago in grain Canada Balsam Waters colored Borax refined English Saffron Flors Benzoin Clout's durable Ink for writing on linen, warranted Honey Water for the hair Castor Oil cold drawn Gum Assafetida Ipecacuanah in powder (London) Refined Liquorice Tonka Beans Cold Leaf Reeve's drawing colors, different Nos Camel hair pencils Crown Laccets, different prices. Common Lancets do do. Sugar lead Columbo root Do in powder Senna Alexandria Do. East-India Cream Tartar powder Do. Do. crude Refined Salt Petre Flor sulphur (English) Glauber salts Balsam Copivi Court plaister Rochelle salts Windsor soap Pearl ash Ising glass Aloes A complete assortment of the first quality tooth brushes Myrrh Turkey Gum Tragacanth Cochinal Cloves Mace Nutmegs Cinnamon real Ceylon Cassia

Caustic Lunar Vermillion Rose Water in half pint and pint bottles (London) Orange Flower water do. Elder do. do. Coculus Indicus Lavender Water in bottles of all sizes White Wax Apothecary's scales & weights in neat boxes Essence Burgamot Lemon Spruce in boxes or by the pot Gum Gomboge Cantharides Gum Elastic Red chalk Peppermint Lozenges Caraway seed Sweet Oil in boxes Castile soap Tamarind Pust Syringes in boxes Cut glass smelling bottles, gilt Flake Senna Manna in sorts Harlam Oil Gum Copal Colours, &c. for Painters Pumice stone Rotten stone Emory powder Venetian Red Manicure for Pottery Spirits turpentine Seed Lac Gum Lac Dutch pink Flake white King's yellow Ivory black Prussian Blues of all Nos. very low & of a superior quality A few gallons of the first quality Japan Varnish Warranted Patent Medicines. Antiputrescens Bateman's Drops Essence Peppermint Turlington's Balsam Jesuits Drops Issue Plaister Corn plaister Ching's Lozenges Dalmahoy's Magnesia Essence Mustard James' Anæsthetic Pills for Fevers Do. Powders do. Lee's N. London Pills Do. Windham do. Maudant's Drops for Scoury Morris's Drops Tooth Powders Greenbough's Tincture for the Teeth Do. for the tooth ache Henry's Magnesia Steer's Opodeldoc Liquid True Blue Milk of Roses Squires' Elixer Balm of Gilead British Oil, &c.

With a General Assortment of PERFUMERY.

The above comprises but a small proportion of his articles, being too large to enumerate—the public may rely on any articles they may be pleased to favor him with their custom for, of being the first quality: As from his long knowledge and experience in some of the first houses in the United States, the extensive communication which he will have the pleasure to enjoy with some of the first connexions in his line will always enable him to receive the most early supplies of any peculiar article which circumstances may render necessary. Practitioner's prescriptions carefully attended to—Medicine chests for ships or plantations, put up with care and attention on the lowest terms, and improved plans. Also on consignment, A few elegant East India Card Boxes, with Counters, Cards, &c. &c. Tea Caddies, Tortoise shell Snuff Boxes, Pearl Sugar Boxes, Sets of Pearl Counters, and 173 Ivory Paper Folders. Which will be sold low if immediate application is made as above. August 26. c6

Charles C. Egerton,

OFFERS FOR SALE, 1232 cases Medoc, Canisac & Branne Mowton CLARET, of superior quality 7 years old, 329 cases common CLARET, 153 do. WINE DE GRAVE, 20 do. CORDIAL, 4000 wt. CARACAS COCOA, 22 half hds. Graver WHITE WINE, 6 bales containing FLANDERS CHECK, NAPKINS, and 3-4 BRINS. 100 hds. Maryland & Virginia TOBACCO. August 16. c6

A good riding Mare,

WITH saddle and Bridle, will be offered for MECHANICS' BANK STOCK, at per She may be seen at the Hansatic Hotel. Apply at B. Chastellier's Broker's Office, Bryden's. August 23. d4t

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WE have frequently had occasion to hold up to reprehension the idea expressed by federal men of the probability of an early dissolution of the union. Believing such an idea founded either in sinister political motives, suggested with a view of effecting particular ends, or in a total ignorance of the nature of our institutions, we have invariably considered it as meriting ridicule or abhorrence.

If it be a fact that the peace, the liberties and the happiness of these states depend on their union, is there not a high degree of criminality in disseminating opinions, whose tendency may be to destroy the conviction of its importance which has hitherto so generally prevailed, and on which its duration must eminently depend. In the proudest days of Rome it was considered treasonable to despair of the republic. Let us consider it treasonable to despair of the union of these states; not in a legal sense of the term, but in its popular acceptance. Let public opinion vigilantly regard and rigidly denounce every sentiment that is expressed in favor of a separation.

We are led to make these remarks by the following animadversions taken from the Public Ledger.

"It must, we think, occur to any one who reflects upon the subject, that the separation of the Western from the Eastern States, is an event not very far distant, and which the acquisition of Louisiana must accelerate. It would not be saying too much, if we were to say that this separation would have taken place before now, but from the objections, which the publication from the World manifests, that existed with many to join a foreign government. Against Spain and Great Britain weighty objections existed to each, but now having become sufficient in numbers and wealth, and with increasing reasons for separation, we cannot forbear repeating our conviction that it will soon happen.

"Of Louisiana—We cannot read the proceedings in this day's paper, without feeling an increased conviction that the acquisition of that country will prove a source of disquiet. An attentive perusal of those proceedings, and the address, will supersede the necessity of any comments of our own. They prove that men of different languages and habits, are not calculated to live contented under the same system of laws. William of Normandy, did not find it difficult to seat himself on the throne of England; but neither art nor force, could substitute the civil or Roman law for the Common law. The kings of England, who held extensive dominions in France, did not attempt to introduce the common law into that country. Bonaparte, at this day, with all his power could not force the common law of England upon the people of France, and the people of England could never be brought to receive the Roman law.—The Tartars when they conquered the Chinese could not conquer their laws and their customs, but were conquered by them."

We do not recollect to have seen such an unqualified declaration in favor of the probability of an early dismemberment of the union, as we are here presented with. We are willing, in this instance, to ascribe the opinions of the writer to levity, to political prejudice, or to an ignorance of the true character of our political institutions. Montesquieu told the world half a century ago that the existence of a republican government was incompatible with an extensive territory. The unreflecting part of mankind, taking this opinion as their oracle, have continued in every possible form to repeat it, until the frequency of the assertion has made many receive it as an undisputed truth.

But highly as we respect the penetration, and admire the eloquence of this great man, it is no disrespect to his memory to say, that his error on this subject arose from his omission to take into consideration the principle of representation founded on possession of equal rights.—The world had not, in his time, or antecedent to it, furnished an instance of the existence of this principle. It had only exhibited a dismal catalogue of mock republics and undisguised tyrannies, in which power was awfully conferred and viciously exercised; It was reserved for the American people to establish a new political era, by instituting forms of government in which this important principle was developed, and fortified, not less by judicious restraints and provisions, than by the existence of a state of society admirably adapted to a successful trial of the great experiment. Even the clumsy systems, previously set up under the name of free governments, had risen in the bosom of a corruption fatal, probably, to their existence, although they had been devised with infinite wisdom. The American people were the first among the civilized nations of the earth who instituted free governments during the prevalence of pure manners, and uncorrupted morals. It is here, then, and here alone that the great experiment has ever been tried under circumstances in the least favorable to success.

There is one consideration necessary to be superadded, of great importance, and of which Montesquieu appears to have been fully sensible. This great man, by the legacy he left the world, seems to have half a glimpse of the confederacy which has since been formed by the

From THE HORNET.

As much clamor has been excited by designing federalists, and reverberated by their partizans, against the adoption of Gun Boats for the defence of our coasts and harbors, with a view of injuring the reputation and well-earned popularity of our executive government, I subjoin extracts from the journal of the siege of Gibraltar, copied from Exshaw's Dublin Magazine, of March 1785. Liberal minded men, of whatever political complexion, will see that the remarks, or extracts, are the result of experience, after a siege as memorable both for the talents displayed, and exertions used by the French, Spanish and British commanders, as any perhaps on record, and that the great utility of gun-boats are clearly pointed out.

November 15th, 1779—When our convoy arrive we must keep a sharp look out, otherwise the enemy will attempt to burn our ships. I wish we had eighteen or twenty gun boats, carrying a twenty four pounder each, with 30 or 40 men. Two of these are equal to a frigate in calm weather.—If we had a few of these under an enterprising naval commander, we might have brought in abundance of supplies by seizing neutral vessels, and saving many of our own that were taken. I am persuaded too, that with such boats, we might cannonade the enemy's camp, and enfilade their lines and chandler in calm nights, with out any risk, they would be a small object for the enemy to fire at. Those that the Spaniards have are 30 or 40 tons burthen, very low in the water, carrying one very large triangular sail, and rowing fourteen or fifteen oars on each side; the gun peeps over the bow of the boat, and is always elevated;—but I am informed they can fire nearly point blank if they please, by lifting out a sliding board, in the bow, which forms a port. They sail very fast, and keep well up to the wind. I say with a few of these boats we might set fire to five ships that are at Orange Grove, and destroy their zebec."

Such of the federalists as place unbounded confidence in every thing British, believing their constitution to be the greatest of all human inventions, even superior to the art of printing, will not, after this carp at the adoption of Gun Boats for our defence, on an improved plan, when they find them so strongly recommended by a British officer.

It proves that such a system is competent to protect communities in the undisturbed enjoyment of peace, while every other part of the world is in uproar.

It proves that under such a system communities are enabled, by the exertion of the faculties of their individual members, to develop greater resources, and to rise more rapidly to respectability, than under any other system which has heretofore prevailed.

It proves that such a system, built on the adamant of public veneration and affection, is equally calculated to resist the concussion of internal party or foreign violence.

Let it be recollected that during the whole of this period the actual limits of the United States have been rapidly increasing by the erection of new territories and the establishment of new states, which cover more ground than was previously occupied. Already, in the course of a few years, we have beheld three states added to the confederacy, which contain a population exceeding six hundred thousand, who are as sincerely devoted, by ties of respect and affection, to the federal head, as the oldest members of the confederacy. Besides these, we have four prosperous territories, which, in a few years, will become as many states, and enjoy, in common, all the attributes of sovereignty. In one only of these some slight dissatisfaction prevails on subordinate points. We say on subordinate points. For it appears from the very document appealed to, that, whatever diversity of opinion exists as to the code of laws which shall finally prevail, and the men who shall be charged with the administration of the government, there is no difference in the sentiments entertained towards the federal government. All agree in the vast benefits derived from an union with the United States. This dissatisfaction then is only momentary; it is, in some measure, the offspring of their territorial condition. In a short time the people of the territory of Orleans will be entitled to claim the precious rights of self-government, and will then possess the entire management of their local concerns. It is on the denial of this right that faction builds its most sanguine hopes, which will be blasted as soon as it ceases to exist. On the arrival of this period, the major population of the territory will have become American, and there can be no doubt that American laws and manners will prevail. This will be felt as a grievance by a few Frenchmen. It will, however, be imaginary; for the change will be in every important respect for the better. The possession of property will have become more secure, the condition of the people will be elevated, industry will be more active, American enterprise will open new channels of wealth, and the people will form part of a great empire, whose sense of justice will neither allow internal oppression or external aggression.

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From the Litcheild Witness—August 6

First chapter of the book of JUDGES. A week or two previous to the session of the county court at which the crowbar case (which has resulted in my present imprisonment) was first tried, Joshua Potter, CHIEF JUDGE of that court, remarked, in conversation, that THE WITNESS WAS AN ABOMINABLE PAPER AND OUGHT TO BE OR MUST BE SUPPRESSED; or words to that effect.

Second chapter of the book of JUDGES. General Smith of Plymouth, one of the judges of the county court before which I was tried, just as he was mounting his horse to leave Plymouth, and to attend the session of the county court, at which I was finally CONVICTED BY THE JUDGES, having been conversing on my case, said nearly if not exactly, these words—"IF THAT FELLOW IS FOUND GUILTY, I DON'T CARE TO WHAT EXTENT PUNISHMENT IS INFLICTED."

Third chapter of the book of JUDGES. Tapping Reeve, one of the judges who have found me guilty in another case, and suspended judgment till August term, in conversation the other day at Rildy's, observed substantially as follows: "When Baldwin was committed by a sheriff Landon to the prison, the debtors were unwilling to receive him in their room, as he was a maniac, and a dangerous companion, or room mate—the sheriff acted properly and legally in committing him to Osborn's room—for if any body was to be killed Osborn might as well be the person as ANY OTHER MAN."

This was said before it was generally known that the foreman of the standing jury for that term had said "he wished to know nothing more of a man, to fix a criminal charge upon him, than that he was a democrat"—and before it was generally known that the accused would fly from such a jury to the court for shelter!

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent, dated "Lazaretto, August 23." "On Friday afternoon, arrived brig Lydia, captain McColloch, 17 days from St. Martins. This morning arrived sloop Rachel, Buel, of and from St. Bartholomews, in 17 days, and the ship Missouri, Kennedy, 11 days from Havana. The schr. Jefferson left the Havana in company with the Missouri.

We are authorized by a gentleman just arrived from Port-au-Prince, to say, that no unusual sickness prevails there this season. Not one American died there during the months of June and July. Extract of a letter from Frederickburg (Virg.) dated August 15. "The drought has been very severe in this part of the country for some time past I was here, however, thank God, favored last night with a heavy rain for the first these two months. It continues cloudy and small rain, and are for great hopes of a continuation. People have been obliged to send 30 miles for meat, and great difficulty in getting any at all. The